BATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890.

Lendon Offices of THE SUR,

480 West Herand,
All communications abould be addressed to FRANK
B. WHITE, 480 Strand, Lendon W. G.

An Inlet for Poverty and Disease.

The town of St. Vincent is situated on the Red River at the extreme northwestern corner of Minnesota. This is the point where the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railroad leaves Minnesota and enters Camadian territory, becoming there a branch of the Canadian Pacific.

A giance at the map will show that the ratiroad line from Montreal to Minnesota or North Dakota by way of Winnipeg is almost set. St. Vincent is the gateway to our West for immigrants who come from Canada, or through Canada; and it is therefore one of the most important points to guard on the whole frontier.

A correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press telegraphed as follows from St. Vincent on Jan. 18:

Rome interesting facus were brought to the notice e the Kittson County Commissioners at their recent secting in regard to an alarming increase of pauper immigration via the Canadian Pacific from the Allan line of steamers at Montreal. A family of Scan-dinavians who recently arrived at Hallock, Minn., applied to the authorities for their first meal in the United States. Six cases of leprosy have developed in thi flix cases of leprosy have developed in this county among this class of emigrants, one of which is now in the last stare. It is intimated that the steam-ship companies have been sending undestrable passengers over the boundary through this locality on the n that the official force is lower in this vicinity

If these statements are accurate, the sys tem of supervision now practised at St. Vincant cannot be rectified too soon.

Congress should inquire, if necessary, into the extent to which the Hon. WILLIAM L. Scorr's Canadian Pacific Railway has been landing on American territory pauper or diseased immigrants who could never pass the authorities at Castle Garden.

The Paragon of Assistant Doorkeepers

We possess a precious copy of the code of ethics and etiquette issued on Jan. 4, 1890. from the Government Printing Office at Washington for the guidance of the Messengers and Doorkeepers employed around the Hall of Representatives. The type and typographical style identify this document beyoud the possibility of mistake as a product of the Government presses; but it was not intended as a public document, and probably only a limited edition was printed.

Mr. JOHN C. HOUR is the principal assistant and executive officer of Mr. CHARLES W. ADAMS, Commander-in-Chief of the noble band who guard the swinging doors of the legislative chamber, and yank sleepy Africans off the benches in the gallery. Mr. HOUR is the author of the remarkable essay on the art of keeping doors which has now been printed in the official type that sometimes carries the weight of a President's Message or of a Secretary of the Treasury's annual report. We begin our quotations from Assistant Doorkeeper Houn's stirring reminder to his subordinates that they are under oath to keep door faithfully and well: "I beg respectfully to remind you that we—the em-loyees—took an eath well and faithfully to discharge our

"If we know our duties and fall to endeavor sealon to discharge them, we are not only distoral to our Ohist
—who is held strictly accountable for our official conduct—but we are recreant to our oath, and should be porably dismissed. "If we do not soon learn our duties with regard to the

rivileges of the Hall, we should be discharged for

With earnestness, eloquence, and subtle, yet gentle irony, the principal Assistant Doorkeeper urges the lesser Assistant Doorkeepers not to swing the doors for people who have no right to enter, even if he. HOUR himself, should beg them to violate their solemn oaths:

'IWhen Bule 34, which excludes every person not the d, is in feros, there can be no 'unwritten rule' by which we can admit to the privileges of the Hall person rided for in that role

but are bound by the letter of the rule, and cannot ben erably evade its strict enforcement. We should try to see (and not try not to ser) every violation of the rule. "Rost of us may think-certainly I do-that the rule should be enlarged so as to include certain other per-

a but I am aure that it is safest for us that we let (?) the House do the enlarging.
"I will add that your authority at the doors and your obligation to enforce the rule are as great as mine. "If at any time in your presence I so far forget my

duty as to attempt to violate Rule 34. I trust and believe you will have the manhood to prevent the attempt om being successful. "I have no right to ask you to admit any person against the rule. If I should so ask, it is your duty to refuse so to do."

Next comes a beautiful passage in which Mr. Hour asserts his own untarnished manhood and lays down certain moral principles for the benefit of his subordinates:

"The Doorkeeper neither conferred, nor did I accept. ent with the auderstanding expressed ; implied, that it was any part of my duties to act as a spy and sneakingly bear tales against you. Mr. Apans as higher conception of the duties of his assistant, and does not expect such action on my part. I shall deal with you as one gentleman should deal with an other, and not attempt to backbite any one of you-There is but little difference between a thief and a

-one steals your purse, the other your repu-"If I have any complaint to make I will first come to you like a man, and if then we fall promptly to im prove matters I will lay the trouble, with your knowlodge, before the Doorkeeper."

In regard to the more practical and social aspects of the business of doorkeeping, Assistant Doorkeeper Hour's intellectual grasp is equally comprehensive and his moral attitude equally fine:

"I will have no 'orders' to give-the word is obnoxious to me—but I will suggest that it will be a part of your duties immediately to become personally ac-quainted with the Chairman, members, and cierk of the e to which you may be assigned. &c.

"Having had special cause to believe you are all courteous gentlemen, I have no doubt as to your on hose with whom you will come in contact in arge of your duties, which, too often, are diffi-

'I believe you will faithfully help me enforce the rule -without such help I am powerless-and I feel sure we will be legal to each other, loyal to our chief, and there-by do much to make his administration a success. I shall beg you first to learn your duties thoroughly, and then your sense and henor will 'order' you to take

If these injunctions are loyally obeyed, the humblest Territorial Delegate, the obscurest member of the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics, may be sure of civil treatment at the swinging doors. This is as it should be under a Government founded on democratic principles; and it is peculiarly gratifying that Mr. Houk's last thought before laying aside his able pen should be prompted by kindly feelings toward the newspaper press of the United States. The didactic proclamation to the doorkeepers

"A few more words."We should be kind and oblis o every person, and break a rule for no one, however high and influential " But, I volunteer to suggest that the House of Benra

ends as follows:

"It belongs to and is regulated by and for the people of the United States, who daily demand information concerning their great machine.

"And, in order to set that information, they keep at Washington, by subscribber for

Washington, by subscribing for and supporting the coupagers of the country, a corps of correspondents. the people at large, and that we should always specially avor them when we can under the rule.
"This is strictly an unappoint communication. It is enal and private. "I write because I cannot find time and epportunity to speak this much to each of you before the House

econvenes.
"If I am wrong on any of my propositions, I will be I am your triend, "ANO. O. HOUR.

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 6, 1880." This letter is a darling. It is fortunate that Mr. Hour had no time to see his subordinates personally and to communicate with them verbally. His teachings might have gone in at one ear and out at the other, as through aswinging green balze door leading to oblivion. It is fortunate, likewise, that after he had written down on paper these priceless precepts, the near neighborhood of the Government Printing Office suggested to Mr. Hour the idea of having the document printed, like a President's Message or a Department Report. Thus there is preserved for us. in the most official typography known to mankind, the wisdom and the moral philosophy of the most interesting Assistant Doorkeeper that ever bowed with courtly grace to an incoming Senator or kicked a brass wanamaker out of the way of

a tired statesman bound out for cold tea. In these days of loose construction of statutory requirements, hazy notions of official responsibility and generally inadequate conception of public office as a public trust, it is deeply satisfactory to find an Assistant Doorkeeper of the old Roman stripe. How different is Hour from that former Assistant Doorkeeper who found in this important and responsible office nothing more than an opportunity for personal vanity to exploit itself, and who wrote home to Texas that he was now a "biger man than old GRANT."

Happy subordinates in the green baize department of Congress who have in their executive officer such a guide philosopher. and friend! Happy Doorkeeper ADAMS to have such an Assistant as HOUK

Recent Incidents in the Reichstag.

No one doubts that the militarism which stifles the libertles of Germany, and for which BISMARCK is mainly responsible, will last as long as the Chancellor. But how long will it survive him? How long will the young Emperor be able, after losing his principal adviser, to withstand the clamor for Ministerial accountability to the people's representatives? Who else but BISMAROK can govern in defiance of the fundamental principle of the parliamentary system? Indications of the trouble reserved for his successor have been discernible during the last week's debate on the anti-Socialist bill in the Reichstag. Taunted by one of the Chancellor's lieutenants with being a Guelph, Dr. WINDTHORST, the leader of a hundred Cierical Deputies, admitted and gloried in the charge. Only a few days later the union of the so-called Cartel parties was shattered. the National Liberals refusing to allow the Government to expel the Socialists from Germany. Let us look at these incidents and consider their bearing on the difficulties likely to confront the Minister on whom the mantle of BISMARCK shall fall.

What is a Guelph? A Guelph desires primarily the restitution to the House of Hanover of all its territorial rights in North Germany. In the second place, the principle on which this claim is founded would logically involve the restoration of the Duke of Hesse-Cassel, the Duke of Nassau, and all the other minor potentates whose dominions were confiscated and incorporated with Prussia after the war of 1866. In short the thorough application of Guelphie doe trines would out down the area of Prussis to the dimensions which it possessed before the year last named. The position taken by the Guelphs is not indefensible on moral grounds as Dr WINDTHORST has repeatedly demonstrated; neither is it inconsistent with the unity of Germany, although it unquestionably threatens the present overwhelming preponderance of Prussia That the confiscation of Hanover was a violation of law and equity seems clear, when we recall that in 1866 Prussia was a rebel against the Frankfort Diet, whereas Hanover did but her duty in attempting to enforce the mandate of the Diet with regard to the disposition of the Elbe duchies. Hanover did no more than was done by Bavaria; and if the latter kingdom did not suffer the same fate, it was because it was not needed to give continuity to the Prussian territory. What is here said of Hanover is true of all the smaller States incorporated by violence with

Prussia in 1866. Have the absorbed districts gained substantial advantages to console them for their involuntary Prussianization? On the contrary, they have lost not only control of their local affairs but many of the safeguards of public liberty. After 1848 almost every German State adopted parliamentary government in the genuine sense of the term. This was true even of Prussia until BISMARCK began to govern in defiance of the legislature some years before the outbreak of his war against the Frankfort Diet. Now, on the other hand, a native of one of Prussia's annexed districts has only illusory political rights. He can vote for a member of the Reichstag, but the privilege is of small value, since the Emperor's Ministers repudiate accountability to that assembly. He may also, if he possess the prescribed amount of property, vote in a roundabout way for a member of the Prussian Landtag (nominally corresponding to the lower House of one of our State Legislatures), but this assembly has been shorn of virility and dignity since it passed an act absolving and thanking BISMARCK for his prolonged contempt of

its authority. But while the Guelphs wish to restore home rule and local parliamentary government to the smaller countries swallowed up by Prussia in 1866, they would not disturb the fundamental institutions of the empire, which they recognize as indispensable to the unity of Germany and the national defence. Not only would they retain the Reichstag, but they would greatly magnify its power by exacting accountability of the imperial Ministers. They would retain the Bundesrath or Federal Council, but, of course, the number of Prussia's representatives in that body would be cut down in proportion to the reduction of her territory. In a word, what the Guelphs aim at is to Germanize Prussia instead of permitting Ger-

many to be Prussianized. Precisely this was the purpose of the patriots of 1848 when, in the Frankfort Parliament, they offered the imperial crown of Germany to the Prussian sovereign. Had the offer been accepted, Prussia would have been Germanized, and the Germans would have gained at one stroke both unity and liberty. To the divorce of those blessings Germany is far from being reconciled. That is why the National Liberals have joined hands with their old comrades, the Progressists, to prevent the expulsion of their Socialist brothren from their common country. They are also committed to the principle of ministerial responsibility, and, when the staff of BISMARCE is transferred to weaker hands, they will certainly combine with the Progressists, the Guelphs, and the Socialists to extort from the Kaiser the desired concession. Nor need

loss of the poor privileges which they now possess through a military cosp d'état on the part of WILLIAM II. It is true that the army is now a gigantic engine, coextensive with the energies of the whole able-bodied population of the empire. But for that very reason it would prove a far less pliant tool in the hands of monarchy than was the Prussian army of 1848, which bent like a reed before the blast of popular exasperation. It may be found by sovereigns of an autocratic temper that an army not recruited from the outcasts and fallures of society, but the outcome of universal conscription, has its inconveniences and dangers.

Deserters From Civilization.

The crew of the British bark Tewkesbury were brought to Portland, Oregon, in December. They had undergone a wretched experience of seven months among the savages of Carolina Island in the Pacific, where they were cast ashore by shipwreck early last spring. They say they would doubtless have been killed by the natives if it had not been for an Englishman named CHARLES IRONS. who had been left on the island four years ago by a trading vessel. Inone has become a savage himself. He has seven wives, and is really the ruler of the little domain in which he intends to spend the rest of his life.

It would be interesting to know how many Europeans and Americans are scattered around among little islands in the Pacific that are seldom visited by vessels, and in other parts of the savage world, where, often voluntarily, they have abandoned nearly all civilized ways, and have become as barbarous as the people with whom they live. We know only that hundreds of whites are living under these conditions. They are found even in inner Africa. NACHTIGALL'S German servant is still living in the Soudan, having deserted his master. MONTAGU KERR found a Portuguese in the heart of the continent among savages whom KERR was the first explorer to meet. TRIVIER'S white companion recently deserted him on his trip across the continent. These renegades are found among the employees of trading companies on the west coast, where they sometimes take native wives and settle down with the determination never to leave the country. Others have even tried to ally themselves with Arctic nomads. In Nova Zembla, a few years ago, two members of a Norwegian exploring party chose to remain behind in the huts of some Samoyeds; but two years later, having wearled of their savage and uncomfortable surroundings, they appeared again in a civilized land.

These deserters from civilization are, as a rule, anything but ornaments to their race. Often they seem to sink even lower than the savages with whom they cast their lot. The natives of Fiji came cheerfully under British rule, but not so the few white renegades, most of whom stole away to less attractive islands, when a civilized Government was established in Fiji. Travellers in the Pacific testify that the most worthless vagabonds among the islanders are the descendants of renegade whites, who long ago set up very large establishments here and there. Mr. ROMILLY mentions one of these old settlers in Rotumah. He had lived there forty years, and had become so thoroughly a native that he spoke English with the greatest difficulty. Scores of these men are found scattered far and wide over the Pacific who have no occupation, bitterly oppose any white men that come to trade at their islands, and are content if they have a large household of wives and can live without work. One travelier speaks of these specimens as

"merely English savages of a low type." There is abundant evidence that the Anglo-Saxon can transform himself into a savage with small loss of time, and with no violent change in his mental constitution.

Col. Brice and the Candidate.

The exact truth about Col. BRICE's per formance in the campaign of 1888 is stated with force and brevity by the editor of our esteemed Democratic contemporary, the Amsterdam Sentinel. Brother LOADWICK has heard the remark that Col. BRICE never did anything in politics except to lead the party to a great defeat, and he replies:

"Instead of leading his party to defeat, Mr. Buici worked bravely to avert a defeat which was rendered certain by an unwise and untimely Presidential Mea-sage—this and nothing else. And now we find isolated cases of foolbardy fellows who would like to repeat the experiment."

Col. BRICE did all that any human being in his place could do to elect Grover CLEVE-LAND. He worked like a Trojan, or like a

steam engine, just as you please. If the rainbows led him off in the wrong direction the fault was not his. It was the fault of Mr. CLEVELAND'S free trade friends. who insisted that Minnesota and Iowa, if not the whole Northwest could be carried

for a free trade candidate. Col. Brice did his part. Mr. CLEVELAND owes him an immense debt of gratitude; but, we fear, it is being paid in very small installments and at very long intervals. Brother LOADWICK is right. It was to heavy a job for BRICE.

Our esteemed namesake in Baltimore in sists that it is still a condition that confront us, not a theory.

If the Baltimore Sun is right, the condition to ertainly not the same condition which Mr. CLEVELAND described in December, 1887:

"The public treasury becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the peo-ple's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspend ng our country's development, preventing investment n productive enterprises, threatening financial distr ance, and inviting schemes of public plunder. This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once been of late submitted to the people's Representatives in the Congress, who alor can apply a remedy And yet this situation still con tinues with aggravated incidents more than ever preaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster

Does the Sun see in the immediate future any signs of financial convulsion and widespread disaster due to the failure of the Congress to listen to the alarm bell which Mr. CLEVELANI rang so tremendously two years ago?

The boss of the biggest mountain in Africa died a little while ago, leaving many to moure his loss, including a few explorers. King Man-DARA of the Killma-Njaro region had his pecu iarities, but, on the whole, white men liked him pretty well, and he never put any seriou obstacle in the way of exploring the grand mountain on whose southern slope he lived though he charged a fair price for the privilege. On one occasion, when Johnston, a mere stripling, was in camp far up the mountain side, his one-eyed Majesty got very drunk and threatened to kill the Englishman for the spoils that he coveted; but, while his emissaries were prowling around Jonnston's camp, the King sobered up and was appropriately humble and contrite. He has given the Germans some trouble since he accepted their protection, by his willingness to float the flag of any country that happened to have a traveller in his neigh berhood. The same flag all the time struck his Majesty as a triffs menotonous.

MANDARA made it possible for Mr. EHLERS to nearly surmount Kilima-Niaro by compelling a small force of his men to accompany the explorer above the snow line. Enlans could not plunge into the snow without an escort, and Manuals told his subjects he would make things so exceedingly warm for them they would be more comfortable above the snow line unless they followed the German wher ever he went. It was the envoys of MANDARA who amused all Germany last year by compress or newspaper franchity is a couried entitle of the champions of German liberty dread the paring everything they saw there with things

at home to the immense disadvantageof the white race. They were not much impressed by the Emperor's army, and said they thought Mandana's great herds of cattle were

better worth seeing. This picturesque potentate has been a prominent figure in every description of Itlima-Ninro that has been written. Fearing that his successor also might have a weakness for a large variety of flags, Major Wissman, when he heard of the old fellow's death, at ozon sent an expedition to the great mountain to look after German interests.

The Hon. RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER seems to be enjoying himself in Washington. There is something about Washington which delights this bashful and shrinking sindidate to the very midmost of his midriff. Benderly as he is attached to Michigan—the attachment seems somewhat less strong on her part—it is believed that in certain contingencies to might be induced to live in Washington fgras much

The foreign delegates to the Par-American Congress have seen a good many queer things, but perhaps the queerest is the address of the W. C. T. U. expressing surprise that wet goods have been served to and sampled by them during their journeyings and languetings. One would naturally think hat the ladies of the W. C. T. U. would have ben surprised if nothing but ice water or sunaparilla had been offered to the visitors. Certainly the visitors would have been surprised, and chilliness would have settled upon them.

Old Harvard graduates will be fiterested in the assertion of the Boston Transmist that at Harvard they pronounce drams with the long in the first syllable, and it is worth livng for to hear a sophomore talk of the possibilities of the drayma." It hardly seems worth while to give up athletic contests with Princeton for the sake of saying drayms. The cor-rect New England pronunciation of the word. by the way, is draymy, the final ptter something as I in pin.

A Washington Expert on New York Bean-

From the Washington Sunday braid. The prettiest among the beauties is, without any exception, Miss Langdon, who has never lost the charm of gentle breeding and womaniness. Next to her comes Miss Adele Grant, who is priuresque. Sand whose Empire gowns tend to conceal terrather awk-ward figure. Of the Astors, Mrs. Orne Wilson has a very homely and rather sullen face. Ms. Twombly being much pleasanter to look upon, tough only the imaginative mind of somebody writing at space rates could describe her as beautiful. Mrs. Willis K. Vanderbilt has an intensely disagreeable expressive, looking as if the world owed her something that she hadn't got. Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt, with her blue des and auturn hair, has a pleasant, womanly face that sattractive. Miss Mabel Wright has a pink-and-slite chins-doll

expression which would attract the eje but certainly rould not fascinate. Her figure is had and she walks as if she had swallowed an umbrella and it had grown against her backbene.

Mrs Stevens, formerly Miss May Bradt, was, in her

first season, a decidedly pretty girl; but as the months went by and grew into years she gained a semi-scorn-ful, semi-hard expression. Her sists, who married the son of the author of "Rutledge," has a decidedly more nteresting face, although she never hid any claim whatever to being beautiful. Mrs Fred Neilson, small dark, and interesting looking, has the heavy German expression peculiar to the Gebharda. Hiss Sallie Har-gous, Spanish-looking, has the beauty of routh. Whether she will be beautiful when another season has pr over her head may be doubted.

Mrs. George Gould will always be a pretty woman

for with eyes such as she possesses she never could be anything else. Now they seem to reflect a lovin mother and a devoted wife, and before her you is nately bow in respect.

Mrs. Burke Roche is more than marely beautiful. She

s the best type of the delicately featured, slender graceful American woman who hasgained a knowledg of how att'active is repose.

Coldness Toward Harrison in Indiana, From the Philadelphia Record.

Indianapolis, Jan. 28,-At Republican Conentions held throughout the State to-day to elect a new State Central Committee the atempts to endors Harrison were very cold and lifelest and in the First (Evansville) district the resolution was not allowed to go through until Gen. Hovey's State administration had een endored also. In the Third (North Vernon) dis trict Harrison was openly denounced, and Rober Tracewell, one of the most prominent Republicans o the district, declared that the partywould go to utter estruction unless it out loose from Harrison Other delegates declared that they would not wea

the Harrison collar. In another district only oneon, and the mays were not cousted. In still another the resolution only squeezed through after a confer-

The Grip in the While House.

From the Boston Journal.
The President it is said, hashad two or three days of a mild attack of the grip, but he has endeavor-ed to keep all knowledge of it from the public, and has been at his deak every day, although not quite as acces sible to outsiders. Mrs. Harrison had quite a severe at-tack of the prevailing indusurs, and was confined to her room for some time.

Foreign Notes of Beal Interest. A petrified tree was found recently in a coal mine at snabruck, Germany. The trink is almost four feet through and the roots cover a surface about fifteen feet square. The tree has been as up in a special room

the Berlin School of Mines.

The Italian Government is naking a persistent effort o improve the quality of horsefirsh in Italy. It has just bought Melton, the winner of the Derby in 1885, for Sec. One, and is negotiating for the purchase of several other thoroughoreds in Germany and England. The historical theory that Frankfort on the Main was

The historical theory that remained to founded by the Franks has been thoroughly shaken up by the recent discovery there of several relics of the by the recent discovery there of several relics of the Romans of the time of Chrut. Stone work and glass of the old Roman style have been unearthed under the city. A sewer of Roman construction was found four teen feet under ground. A tile bearing the inscrip tion. Leg XIIII., gave the best clue to the date of the presence and work of the Romans, since it is known that the Fourteenth Legion came back to Germany from the north in the year 70 after Christ and made its head uarters at Mayence. Another proof that the Romans ad a settlement at Frankfort was furnished a short lme ago by the finding of a Roman sarcophagus under he Eschenheimer Landstrame.

Wakes Recognized by the Law. From the Philidelphia Record.

In settling un the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Judge Ferguson spierday decided in favor or certain outlays made by the executor, among them one for \$20 for refreshments from the time of the mother's death to her burial and one for \$7 for dowers at the functal. The refreshments were served at the wake.

Who, the Ladies or the Gentlemen ! From the Lexiston Jour

A Lewiston ladies' poker club is a recent form Monday evening enterainment which the gentie-en attend, and as which they play fair. Social Letharty is Skowbegus. From the Laciston Journal.

The daucing fever has subsided at such a ate in skowberan that the proposed course of assemblies has been given up. A Texas Happy Family Broken Up. From the Karpel county News. On last Wednesday I. B. Conway killed size attasnakes three pratric snakes a wood rat and curtle, all coming from one note.

A Compos Case, What fruit is that "

"Um-oh, well, how odd Hi. Jimmie, what kind of fruit is thus?" "They are dates, madage. I never could remember intes."

A Narrow Escape. "If it hadn't been for me little Harry Parker would have gotten a good licking to-day, ma. He struck ne, you know."

I didn't hit him back." A Fortunate Man. Yes, Joe was a great fellow to get out of paying bills. Why he fell off of a thirty-foot ladder the other day and got out of paying a doctor's bill."

How did be manage it?" Broke his neck."

And what did you do, my sen ?"

Eastly Named. Telegraph Editor—Here's a despatch about a wild animal devastating flocks of sheep in the southern part of the city, but the date line was left off by the

Managing Editor-Ob, it's Chicago. Auk an Easter Onc. "Did you ever see that picture of the world resting on the back of a until!"

"No. Present one representing the earth revolving

A

THE RESERV TRULEY.

Repression of Independent Native Covernment in Samon Always a German Ats WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- Four years ago the German Consul at Apia. Dr. Stuebel, caused an armed force to land from the German war vessel Albatross and haul down the Samoan flag at the Government House. This was dope, as he said, with a view to reprisals; at the same time the Germans encouraged the rebel chief Tamasese to prepare to seize the throne. Alarmed at these proceedings the King a few months later put himself under the flag of the United States Consul, whose action in according this protection was promptly disavowed at Washington. As a result of these complica-tions special Commissioners were sent to Apia by Germany, Great Britain, and the United States to report to their respective Govern-

States to report to their respective Governments upon the condition of things there, and to suggest remedies. The views taken by these Commissioners at that time have an interest now in their bearing upon the treaty negotiated at Berlin.

All three Commissioners agreed that their Governments must intervene in the practical administration of the islands. But there was a marked difference between the views both of the American Commissioner, Mr. Ge-rge II. Bates, and the British Commissioner, the Hon. John B. Thurston, Acting Governor of Fiji, and those held by the German Commissioner, who was at that time Consul-General at Sydney. This difference is thus expressed at the outset of the report of Mr. Bates:

"In our joint conference two points were developed."

of the report of Mr. Bates:
"In our joint conference two points were developed upon which Mr. Travers differed essentially from Mr. Thurston and myself. The first related to the end to be accomplished. Mr. Thurston and i understood clearly that the object in view was to compass the establishment and maintenance of an autonomous native flowerment, to be supported so far as necessary by the joint initisenes and action of the three powers. Mr. Travers did not communicate to us the precise nature of his instructions on this point. He was newever, very clear and explicit at that time in the statement of his own conviction that no autonomous native Government was at all practicable."

Mr. Thurston's report referring to the agency

ment was at all practicable."

Mr. Thurston's report, referring to the same subject, gives the following account of this fundamental difference in view:

"Like myselt, the American Commissioner conceived the same extract attempt to establish the present native tieve and the present native tieve of trial.

"The derman Commissioner had ne hope for any such attempt, and, whire not refusing to intornally discuss attempt, and, whire not refusing to intornally discuss.

worthy of trial.

"The German Commissioner had nehope for any such attempt, and, while not refusing to informally discuss any proposals having this object in view, he evidently inclines to the conviction that a solution of the difficulty could only be found in the assumption of the Government of the Mannas by one of the powers in the name of the Samona sovereign and further, that the power assuming such control should be Germany."

inclines to the conviction that a solution of the silines in could only be found in the assumption of the lowernment of the Islands by one of the powers in the name of the Samoan sovereign and further, that the power assuming such control should be Germany.

Turning to the report of Mr. Travers, this is found to be largely occupied with arguments to show that "the Government of the country must be placed in the hands of but one of the ireaty powers, by the consent of the others," and that "such control properly belongs to Germany." Proceeding with his proposed basis of administration, Mr. Travers puts down as the first condition that "the Samoans are to be restricted to the control of their own internal affairs," secondly, that the new Government must be homogeneous, possessing external strength, and control by one power; thirdly, that the arrangements of foreign nations to this end must be definitive and final. Going on with his programme, the German Commissioner lays down these propositions:

"The transfer of the control of Samoa to Germany will, of course, not seculae either the English or the american Governments from active participation in the remodeling of the political affairs of Samoa or from a decisive infection. Such participation and such museum must. Such participation in the remodeling of the political participation and such museum must. Such participation and the such participation and the such participation and participation and the such participation and the such particip

in the fundamental idea of putting istrative control of the islands into

GAMBETTA'S GRAVE IN NICE.

The Fioral Decorations on the Anniversary of His Death. NICE, France, Jan. 5 .- To-day I visited the

grave of Gambetta in the picturesque Cemetery of the Chateau, lying among the hills of Nice, and I found that there had been many groups of visitors of both sexes to it in the course of the day. It was as genial a day as any in which the sun ever shone on the coast of the Mediterranean, and the cemetery was a scene of beauty. There were hosts of pilgrims here last week from many parts of France, on the anniversary of Gambetta's death, the last day of the year, and the honors that have been paid daily since then to the memory of the "great tribune" show how deep is the hold that he retains upon the heart of France.

To-day the grave was thickly covered with floral crowns and wreaths of exquisite beauty and fragrance. They lay all around it as well as on too of it. They were of red and white rosss, and of immortelies, and of many other kinds of flowers, and I noticed many humble floral tributes among those of a grandiose style. Here are the lovely crown and other wreaths brought from Paris by the Under Section from Alsace; here is another brought by the deputies from the Maritime Aine; here is another draped in crape and bound with tricolored ribbons brought by some admirers in Nice; here is a superb crown bearing this inscription. To the Grand Tribune from an Unknown Admirer; here is another marked (ne Foreigner in black letters; here is another from the Patriolic Union, and here are yet many others which it is not necessary to classify. The spectacle is bewitching and romantic as the sun shines upon the mass of flowers at the grave on this Sabbath day.

A middle-aged woman, deeply veiled, stands for hours near the grave; and some of those here who recall the circumstances of Gambetta's death indulge in speculations regarding her that may not be without foundation.

A few feet away from the tomb is a huge wooden pyramid, raised soon after Gambetta's death seven years ago, for the purpose of displaying the artificial memorial crowns and wreaths that were sent here by clites, hepublican committees, and pairriotic organizations in all parts of France. The pyramid is covered on all sides, from bass to appe, with these memorials, which are of many kinds and designs.

There is no permanent monument over the approximation of the Frence states man in the the anniversary of Gambetta's death, the last day of the year, and the honors that have been

ered on all sides, from base of spex, with these memorials, which are of many kinds and designs.

There is no permanent monument over the narrow tomb of the French statesman in the Cemetery of the Château. The reason for this is that it is not believed that his coffin will remain in Nice for many years. The Government desires that it shall be removed for the linal interment to the Pautheon in Paris; but his father, who yet lives here, a very old man, positively and persistently refuses to allow it to be taken away from Nice. The probability is that the removal will be brought about after the death of the auther.

Besides the display at the grave here in Nice, there has beeu another during the past week at Ville d'Avray, near Vernailles, at the house where Gambetta died, and we have also news of the holding of commemorative meetings in many other parts of France. In short, it is evident from the reports; seedived here within the past few days that the name of Gambetta is yet a name outranking that of any of his political contemporaries in the mind of the French people.

John Swinton,

Entirely Satisfied. From the Boston Record.

Suddenly the rose while the car was going up the grade near Broundeld street on which no cars stop. The conductor hurried forward and warned her not to get off. She got off, and fell down of course. The car was stopped and she was lifted up, and immediately resumed her seal in the car, saying.

"Berred me right! have miself to binne for it."

"Don't you want to stop here, madam?" said the conductor. ductor. So I do not. I only got off because you told me not to do so."

Doubted Illm. He-Why, I love you so much. Ethel, that I'd die for you if you'd marry me. She-I'd marry you if I believed it.

No Hopes.

Landlady-So you came here for your health? New Fourder (who is in delicate health)-No, not if I board with you. Not be Punny Then.

LEXTERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

A Well-Rown Lawyer Bestares that There Should Be Fewer dury Exemp TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article on "Exemption from Jury Duty" is most timely. Every year some statesman feels it his duty to offer a bill to the Legislature to exempt various citizens from service or the jury. These exemptions usually include the most intelligent and well educated of the community, and when any great State trial comes on, the complaint then is made that ignorant men present themselves for jury duty. Let us reflect for a moment on those that are

already exempt from jury duty. All clergymen or ministers of any religion, all practising physicians, surgeons or dentists, all druggists, all attorneys and counsellors at law. all professors or teachers in any college of academy, all the officeholders under the United States, the State, or the city and quanty of New York; all captains or engineers, or other officers employed upon any vessel; all superintendents, conductors, and engineers on rallroads; all telegraph operators; all the members of the militia during their time of service and forever afterward, all poll clerks and inspector of elections, all members of the Old Guard.

From this list it will be seen that nearly all those who, by reason of their calling or education, would seem to be peculiarly qualified to serve as jurors, are exempted by law, and this. seemingly, without any reason. Take the law-seemingly, without any reason. Take the law-yer, the dentist, or the professor in a college, or the captain of a ship; to follow such pro-fessions men are presumed to be educated. Why should they be excluded from the jury box? The poil clerks and in-pectors of elec-tions and the officeholders all have to pass cortain.

why should they be excluded from the jury box? The poil clerks and in-pectors of elections and the officeholders all have to pass cortain tests as to character and education, and yet that very fact seems to disqualify them for the office of juror.

But the greatest injury to the jury system is the exemption of the militia. It is entirely proper that a man during his time of service as a militiaman should be exemption continue for the rest of his life? What is the result? The great majority of our military regiments are recruited from young men, at about the age of 18. Most of them are engaged in business or professions, and, in order to tecome members of many of our finest regiments, they must have a business and a social standing in the community. After serving their seven years in the militia, land when at about the age of 25, they are discharged and exempted from jury duty.

Thus it is that the very flower of our youth, at the very time of life when they could be best qualified to act as jurors, are exempted. Thus thousands of men are every year graduated from the militia and disqualified to act as jurors. What is the result? The jury system is usefullarly an institution of the English-speaking races. It has been by them cherished for centuries, and they alone seem to be best fitted for its operation.

What does the average Russian, the Spaniard, the Italian or Frenchman know about our jury system? The institution is one that cannot be engrafted upon a nation without years of trial. All English speaking men understand it by tradition, by experience, and by education; and yet it seems as if our laws were so framed that this great instrument of justice, which lies at the very foundation of our system of government, is handed over to men who, although technically citizens, know little or nothing of the duties of a juryman. I am, very respectfully, Ambrose H. Purdy,

Col. Camp of the Twenty-second on the Conflicting Ball and Brill,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reports that have been circulated in the newspapers in reference to my official and persons actions have been, with few exceptions, so onesided that, in self-defence. I am compelled to give to the public the facts of the case. Regarding the election for Lieutenant

Colonel, I will say that the election was conducted by myself according to the provisions of the Military Code for the election of field officers. As to a protest questioning the legality of such election, which it is claimed has been sent forward. I have no official knowledge, as no such document has been sent through the regular channels, and as no copy has been served upon me.

Referring to my alleged refusal to suspend the drills of Companies K and H. I beg to submit the following statement: Capt. Hart came to me on the Monday evening preceding the ball and asked if his company should drill on Thursday night. I asked him what was on Thursday night. He said, "The ball." I thought for a moment, and answered: "Yes, you had better drill, but I will issue an order to shorten it." An order was sabsequently issued to stop the drill at 9 o'clock. Nothing more was said, and imagine my sarprise when, a report for saie of tickets being called for at the Bail Committee meeting on the same evening (such committee being composed largely of enlisted men, myself being the presiding officer), Lieut. Beneke of Company K, in the most insolent manner, stated his company would return all tickets and would have nothing to do with the ball, because the Colonel had ordered them to drill on that night. I did not see Capt. Hart on this evening, but the next morning I wrote him the following letter, which was delivered to him by messenger before 12 o'clock: Thursday night. He said, "The ball," I

fore 12 o'clock: New York, Jan. 14, 1860, Capt. George E. B. Hart.

My Dass Carrain: Don't you think that it would have been more soldlerly to have crossed from drill such of your men on Thursday night that could not conveniently attend on account of the ballrather than to pursus the

stand on account of the ballrather than to pursue the course you did and thereby cast redictions upon your commanding officer openity and before the enlisted men commanding officer openity and before the enlisted men commanding officer openity and before the enlisted men commanded to the ball endowned and there is no reason why those men who would not attend should not drill. Had you approached me in this matter it could have been arranged to the satisfaction of all. My coly reason for not suspending drill was that there had been so many bet during the season that I did not feet that we could afford to do it. The two companies can consolidate under the command of one officer and no one will be distressed in consequence. Yours respectfully.

I also sant the following letter to Lieut.

I also sent the following letter to Lieut. Haws of Company H at the same time: New York, Jan. 14, 1890,

New York, Jan. 14, 1880, Itau Likuren D. House.
Ideal. Watter D. House.
Ideal Likuren are: You are privileged to excuse from drill such of your men as desire to go to the ball on Thursday evening.
The company also can consolidate with Company K if agreeable to Caut. Hart. Kindly confer with him on the subject. Yours truly, John T. Camp. Colonel. the subject. Yours truly. Jons T. Case, Colonel.
On the morning of the 18th inst, I received
the following reply from Capt. Hart:

New York Jan. 16, 1890.

Obl. John T. Camp.
DEAR Sin: I have your communication of the 14th.
With reference to the military command to drill my

Dass Sini I have your communication of the 14th, With reference to the military command to drill my company on next Thursday evening issued to me by the commanding edificer of the regiment. I at once took measures to carry it into effect by secusing a full attendance. You ask my opinion whether it would not have been more soldierly to have taken some action different from that which I did take.

I do not think it right that I should presime to discuss with so eminent soldierly honor or poppriety. I can only regret that the purity of the althosuber which recently has surrounded regiments headquariers should have been delied by my coarsy offence. Traly yours.

All of which I submit without comment.

All of which I submit withouvcomment.

As my business affairs haw been brought into this controversy, undoubselly for the purpose of humiliating me. I feel that it is my duty to make public the action taken by my creditors at a meeting the was largely attended held on the 9th inst, where they unanimously passed a resolutions with meaning me an absolute release from all liathity, an almost unheard of proceeding at such meetings.

John T. Camp, JOHN T. CAMP.

On the Question of Foreigners in Our Navy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am an American by birth, principle, and tradition: have been in the United States Navy for a goodly period, and hay. ing attained to as high a fosition therein as is possible for one of my calibre, consider myself teleratly well qual-ified to give an opinion in the important question now disturbing the minds of timenty in the navy. Itseler to the nationality of the rank and file, and the

fear expressed by some alarmists that the foreign ele-

ment therein may bea dangerous element. The majority of men enrolled in the naval service are of foreign wirth, but the percentage is no greater than t is in other branches of the public service. There are more Dutch irish and Scandinavians in the army; there

of foreign tirth, buf the percentage is no greater than it is in other transpec of the public service. There are more butch rish ind Scandinaviana in the army; there are more butch rish ind Scandinaviana in the army; there are more in the matrices more in the cistoms service; there are more in the matrices more in the cistoms service; there are not a few in the pested deperdment, and an odd one or two fe the posites force of this and other cities. In my pergrinations down broadway and other large thoroughfares it see occasionally a sign bearing the names of new from Germany. France, tally, and it memory play no tricks, I have, in my minds eye Horrow, and it memory play no tricks, I have, in my minds eye Horrow, and it co is Houston, molecular most particle this city, as it is not Houston, molecular mode particle this city, as it is not Houston, molecular mode particle this city, as it is not Houston, molecular mode particle this city, as it is not Houston, molecular mode particle the work of the property of the service simply for the love of construy? Those who are in the ranks to day, and are capable, receive if they behave therefore each of the resolution in the North of the policy many that he may make an another contracts in the North of Itself, the Miller of the service in the should be a service of the service of the south of the service in the should be an another and see how much be in an officially the sum of the should be serviced in the service in the serv

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The selection of Joseph J. O'Donehue to be one of the The selection of Joseph J. O'Domonies to be one of the Commissioners under the new Ravid Transition proposed in Albany by Senator Passett has drawn attention to the statement that he is no longer a member of the Tammany Hall organization. He was a member up to a year arc, but resigned just previous to the late election. Mr. O'Donohue was chosen one of the Tammany General Committee from the Twenty-first district for 1988. He was also elected a member of the Commission of Granization from that district, and a member of tee of Organization from that district, and a member of the Finance Committee of the party, his colleague being Commissioner Croker, ax Judge McQuada Rester Fitzgerald, Judge Wolde William H. Dobba a Sheriff Flack, with whose resignation the public was made familiar at the time that it was sent. Mr. O'Done hus has not for some time past been in accord with the leaders of Tammary in the line of policy pursued by them on several points, but he has not been anything

ether than a Tammany man so far. Prior to the passing of the law, by the Legislature of 1887, adding one to the number of Judges of the Cour of General Sessions, that tribunal was presided over by the Recorder, the City Judge, and the dignitary known as the "Judge of the General Sessions of the Peace of New York." When a second Judge of Sessions was added, bringing up the total number from three to foun no provision was made for the appointment of addi-tional officers, thus made necessary by the increased business of the court, and the Legislature is about to be asked to take the matter in hand.

cratic factions either combined against the Republicans er ran senarate candidates of their own in each of the districts, two of which afterward became vacant (one by the death of S. S. Cox and the other by the resigns tion of Frank T. Fitzgera'd). At this year's Congress sional election, with no President or Governor to elect, the combination between the County Democracy and the Republicans, already foresheduwed by the proceed-ings in the Legislature, is practy certain to extend to Congressmen. In the district now represented by an Judge McCarty, the vote of the Tammany county ticket the Republicans was 0.804, and of the County Democracy and the Republicans was 0.94, and of the C Brien Indepen-dents (since restored to fellowship in Republican ranks) 2310. In the district now represented by Amor J. Cummings the vote for the County Democracy-Republican county ficket was 10,600, and for the Tammany county licket 10,000. In the district represented by Congressman Dunphy, Tammany received 8,334, and the union opponents of Tammany 8,010 In the district represented by Congressman Quian, who is a County Democrat, the County Democracy-Republican union received 12,808 and Tammany 12,550. In the district represented by Congress man Fitch the County Democracy Republican vote was 15,931 and the Tammany vote 15,812. In the district represented by Gen. Spinola the Tammany vote was 10,402 and the County Democracy-Republican vote 10,151. The only two districts in town in which the in which the Tammany preponderance was overwhelming, were those new represented by Mr. Flower. and by his protege, Turner, the iceman,

Recorder Smyth is a Galway man, and was born in that county of Ireland in 1832. There are 75,000 natives of Galway in New York city, one of the best knewn of whom is the Rev. John Larkin, paster of the Church of the Holy Innocents in West Thirty-seventh street.

Not since the fire of 1835 has there been a time in the politics of New York city until the present when a Casey was not prominently engaged. The present district leaders of Tammany Hall have a

much closer connection with the administration of to tice to criminals than had any of their predecessors. Two of the district leaders in the First Assembly are Police Justices, one in the Escond is the Respect of the City Frison, the new leader in the Third has a seat on the pe-lice bench, the leader in the Eighth is a clerk in the Court of General Sessions the leader of the Ninth is deputy clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, the leader of the Fifteenth is a poice court clerk, the leader of the Rightsenth is Warien of Ludlow street jail, the leader of the Nineteenth is a Police Judge, the leader of the Twentieth is clerk of the Court of Special Sessions; of the two leaders of the Twenty-first, one is a Police Judge and the other is a Police Commissioner; the leader of the Twenty-second is Commissioner of Charities and Correction, and two of the leaders in the Twenty-third are Police Judges. If crime was to cease, or vice to surrender to virtue, for however brief a time, the occupation of most of these leaders would be gone.

There is a proposition on fact to import from Oregon and California, on contract a number of Chinamer clean the streets of New York by gangs, and already s

The city paid \$17,000 for the services of inspectors and poll cierks who presided and certified to the elec-tion of the Congressyan in the Sixth district, chesses on Nov. 50. He gots for his services \$5,000.

Somewhat less than ten years ago the memorahi f Irving Hall got together, and having appointed cellers arranged that the numbers of the various Assembly districts should be written on sips of paper and placed in a hat, the Tammany and irving Hall repre-sentatives taking turns in drawing the various districts. There were then, as now, twenty-four Assembly districts and each organization received twelve. There were seven Congressional districts and each organization was apportioned three, the remaining one being settled by lot. The balance of the ticket was made up in substantially the same way, and it is not surprising that it very narrowly escaped diffeat from the voters that it very narrowly escaped difeat from the voters who did not think themselves bound by the result of the raffle in which they were no consulted. It is a fact. which has very generally passed from remembrance, that the teller for Tamman' on that occasion was Edward D. Guia now dead, aid the teller for Irving Hall, Alexander V. Davidson, now a fugitive, both having closed their respective tirms of office with a deficit charged against them. The Man whose hat was used on this occasion is however, still among us. He is the white haired, stalwart excenstor James Day, now Superintendent of the Bursau of Markets and Cotto of city revenue, at an angual sciary of \$1,00. It is one of the most remarkable circumstances in the iong, varied, and interesting political areas of the fluent ex-Senator that he got his hat back seeing that Gale and Davidson were intent alike on partisan and pecuniary advantage, and that from the negrecities of the situation Mr. Daly was the only man resent to stand uncovered during

the progress of the relie William H. Berrican, for twenty years erier in the Superior Court, and better known as "Bill." is dead. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, lived in Broome treet, and got \$2,000 a year. Much spended upon his regularity, and if the Superior Court has suffered in other respects it fell short of nothing in decorum while Mr. Berrigan was on hand to raise his voice and to quiet the voices of others.

Every few days some rumor is started about the alleged probability of a change in leadership in the County Democracy organization in this city. There is no prob-ability of any such change as has been indicated, and, in fact, there is a virtual certainty that there will be no change at all. Judge Maurice J. Power has been the change at all. Judge Maurice J. Power leader of the County Democracy since the death of lighert O. Thompson in the summer of 1880. He has during that time led the organization to two victories and auffered two years of reverse. Of the twenty and suffered two years of reverse. Of the twenty-tour Assembly districts of the County Democracy, fitteen are absolutely and unequivocally in favor of the retention of leadership by Judge Power. The other nine, while not opposed to his leadership, are other time, while not opposed to his leadership, are not opposed to a change, if a majority should be found to favor it, but that no such result is probable, or indeed possible, is shown by the fact that all of the present County Democracy officials are avowed Power men, and all of the most prominent and influential personal and influential personal to the most prominent and influential personal to the county Democracy organization, from Edward Cooper down are of the same mind. It is no small tribute to the regard and extension below. is no small tribute to the regard and esteem in which Judge Power is held by his associates in the County Democracy, that he is stronger in the days of defeat in that organization than he was in the days of success, and that however successful as effect might have been to supersede him when the faction was winning, there is no possibility of it now.

The Eight-hour law was at one time quite an occasion of difference between the two parties to Congressional elections. It was esponsed with greatest warmth and vigor on behalf of the workingmen by iten Butler. though others were active to the same extent if not with the same result on that side. May I of this year is the date set for the manufaction. Early of this year movement in a number of trades throughout the country under the auspices of the Federation of Labor. The question (whatever the outcome of the movement is May may be) is quite certain to be brought into local pointes this year, and no depart is with politics this year, and no doubt it will figure as an issue in the choice of Assemblymen to be elected to Albany within six months after the inauguration of the eight-hour crusade here

The business of the Soard of Education is much embarrassed and the efficiency of that department re-duced by the custom which prevails of athering in the appointment of trustees and of inspectors as well as in other matters to the ward boundar es now nearly beolets. The second ward of this city, whi obsolete. Ans second ward of this city, which has a population of less than 2,000, has due beloof Trustess to look after its affairs, while each of the upper wards, centaining a population far in excess of this, is allotted a similar number. Thus the Nimeteenth ward, which altorised a similar number. Thus the Nineteenth ward, which extends from Fortisth street to Eighty-sixth street on the east side, and contains a population of 100,000, has no larger representation in its Board of School Trustees than has the Second. A bill to do away with this equality has been presented, and is to be pushed.

A despected cough cracity tries the lungs are wastes the general strength. A prudent recent for the afficted is to tr. D. Jayne's Expectorant a ramedy for all troubled with asthma, broatchint, or any principan-

Editor (writing to professional humorist)-